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Citation for published version (APA):

El-Tantawi, M., Arheiam, A., AbdelAziz, W., Al-Batayneh, O., Alhoti, M., Al-Maweri, S. A., Dama, M., Zaghez, M., Hassan, K., Al-Sane, M., AbdelSalam, M., Sabbah, W. A., Owais, A., Abdelgawad, F., Aldhelai, T., El Meligy, O., AlHumaid, J., & Al-Harbi, F. (2018). Dentists' intention to report suspected violence: a cross-sectional study in eight Arab countries. *BMJ Open*, 8, [e019786].

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BMJ Open Dentists' intention to report suspected violence: a cross-sectional study in eight Arab countries

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To cite: El Tantawi M, Gaffar B, Arheiam A, *et al*. Dentists' intention to report suspected violence: a cross-sectional study in eight Arab countries. *BMJ Open* 2018;**8**:e019786. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2017-019786

► Prepublication history and additional material for this paper are available online. To view these files, please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2017-019786>).

Received 25 September 2017
Revised 22 January 2018
Accepted 16 February 2018

ABSTRACT

Objectives This study assessed dentists' intention in eight Arab countries to report suspected exposure to violence among patients and factors associated with this intention based on the theory of planned behaviour.

Methods A cross-sectional study was conducted in 2016 including a convenience sample of dentists practising in public, private and academic sectors in Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Palestine, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Respondents answered a self-administered questionnaire collecting information about personal and professional background and perceived ability to identify victims of violence. The questionnaire assessed (on a scale from 1 to 10 using six negative statements) dentists' perception of healthcare system mandated reporting of suspected violence. Six statements were used to assess professional attitude towards reporting suspected violence. Logistic regression was used to assess the association between intention to report suspected violence and perceived ability, perception and attitude adjusting for confounders.

Results The response rate was 65.2% (n=2936/4506) from general practitioners (70.9%) of mean age=31 years with 56.7% women. Of those, 68.8% intended to report and 52.2% considered themselves able to identify violence victims. The mean (SD) negative perception score=5.3/10 (2.1) and the mean (SD) professional attitude score=7.5/10 (1.9). In multivariate regression, intention to report was associated with professional attitude (OR 1.08, 95% CI 1.03 to 1.14), ability to identify violence victims (OR 1.76, 95% CI 1.45 to 2.12) and negative perception that reporting is not mandated (OR 0.89, 95% CI 0.85 to 0.94). Significant differences existed among countries in intention to report.

Conclusion Most dentists intended to report suspected violence and their intention could be explained by the theory of planned behaviour which offers a framework for professional development to support violence victims. Sharing of training resources, policies and guidelines is needed to ensure that practices similar to international guidelines are consistently adopted by dentists across Arab countries.

Strengths and limitations of this study

- We included dentists from eight Arab countries which increases the geographical representativeness of our findings and fills a knowledge gap about the intended practices of dentists in this region.
- The theory of planned behaviour provides a framework to explain the intention to report and helps in planning professional development activities to better prepare dentists to help their patients.
- Social desirability might have affected our estimates of dentists' intention to report suspected violence.
- Dentists in private practice were under-represented compared with dentists from the public and academic sectors.

INTRODUCTION

In 2014, WHO issued the first report on the global status of violence prevention.¹ The report defined interpersonal violence as violence that occurs between family members, intimate partners, friends, acquaintances and strangers, and includes child maltreatment, intimate partner violence and elder abuse in addition to some other forms of violence. The report showed that although the problem is preventable and efforts were already under way to reduce it, much remained to be done. Global statistics¹ indicate that most cases of violence against children, women and elderly are not reported to authorities or service providers. This emphasises the need of the health sector to have a more active role in documenting and reporting cases of violence.

The Eastern Mediterranean Region which includes Arab countries has one of the highest prevalence of intimate partner violence, the most extensively surveyed of all types of violence, among the six WHO regions (37%). Comprehensive information about violence



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against children and the elderly is not available.¹ Arab countries are more defined by their shared culture than by being a specific race.² Given that what constitutes violence depends on contextual and cultural norms, what would be labelled as violence against women or children in Western countries, may be culturally acceptable or may be considered a private matter in Arab countries.³ Because of this, studies related to violence management that were conducted in Western countries may not apply in Arab countries.

Dental care settings are often the primary contact point for violence victims since head and face injuries are sites with common manifestation of physical violence.⁴ Like all healthcare professionals, dentists' main goal is to protect human life and the well-being of their patients⁵ and therefore they can play an important role in identifying and reporting victims of violence. However, we know little about Arab dentists' willingness to report cases of violence. A review of literature showed that there were few studies that were conducted among dentists in Arab countries and that they focused on children abuse in Jordan,^{6,7} Saudi Arabia^{8,9} and the United Arab Emirates.¹⁰ However, none of these studies investigated dentists' intention to report suspicion of violence among adults.

Scientific evidences^{11,12} show the importance of studying this topic for the dental community, but there is still the need to assess the willingness of dentists in Arab countries to report suspected violence, considering there are only a few studies performed in this region. Such information helps inform public health policy, laws and future intervention programmes targeting prevention and management of violence. The hypothesis of the study was that dentists' intention to report violence can be explained by the theory of planned behaviour¹³ where dentists would be more willing to report if they perceive that the healthcare system requires them to report (normative beliefs), if they have favourable professional attitude towards reporting (behavioural beliefs) and if they think they are able to identify victims of violence (control beliefs). The aims of this study were to (1) assess the intention of dentists in eight Arab countries to report cases of suspected violence and to (2) identify factors associated with this intention.

METHODS

Data for this cross-sectional study were collected from April to December 2016 after obtaining the approval of the research ethics committee and in accordance with the guidelines of the Declaration of Helsinki. Dentists were targeted in eight Arab countries: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Palestine, Saudi Arabia and Yemen. To assess the prevalence of intention to report, sample size was calculated (<http://www.nss.gov.au/nss/home.nsf/pages/Sample+size+calculator>) using the following assumptions: confidence level=95% CI=5%, total number of dentists in each country¹⁴ with an estimated percentage of reporting suspected violence=32%.¹⁰ The number was increased by 25% to allow for non-response. The

minimum required sample size per country ranged from 300 to 470 dentists.

Participants were selected using convenience sampling including dentists affiliated with professional groups, or from regions where they would be clustered such as capitals and big cities and from different areas in each country to ensure geographical coverage. Because of the war situation in Libya, data collection was restricted only to Eastern Libya. In Algeria, only the city of Annaba was included and the respondents were alumni of Annaba University.

Dentists were invited to participate if they (1) had a bachelor of dentistry or equivalent degree and (2) were practising in one of the eight Arab countries. In the beginning, dentists were included only if they were nationals of the country. Later on, this criterion was dropped due to the presence of a considerable percentage of expats in some countries so that the sample would reflect the profession profile in the participating countries.

Data were collected using a questionnaire that was developed based on previous studies^{9,10,15} (online supplementary file). It consisted of five sections including 20 close-ended questions. The first section sought information about personal background (age in years, gender (male or female) and having children (yes or no)). The second section inquired about professional background including specialisation (general practitioner or specialist/consultant), type of practice (private, public or academic sectors), receiving training (yes or no) and perceived ability to identify victims of violence (yes or no). The third section assessed perception of mandated reporting of suspected violence. Participants were asked to indicate how much they considered each of six statements was true of the place they worked on a scale from not true at all (1) to very true (10). The statements were all negatively phrased and indicated that reporting was not required by law, not enforced, not a rule of the place one worked, not the dentist's job to do, not culturally acceptable and that there was no specific authority to report to. The fourth section assessed respondents' attitude towards reporting violence using six statements to which they were asked to indicate agreement on a scale from completely disagree (1) to completely agree (10). The statements indicated that reporting was the right thing to do, was the dentist's responsibility, that the dentist would always document the manifestations of suspected violence (positive) in addition to statements indicating that the dentist was too busy with patients to report, that the issue of violence was a family's business where nobody should interfere and that it was embarrassing to check about violence (negative). In the fifth section, respondents were asked whether they would report suspected violence to the police, social services agencies/Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Health, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or others. The questionnaire was pilot tested and culturally adapted in each country.

The questionnaire was preceded by a brief explanation of the study purpose and explained that by responding, the

dentist indicated consent to join the study. It took about 10 min to complete and was self-administered, in Arabic and English, as printed and electronic versions. A respondent received the questionnaire by hand or a link to the electronic version was sent to an email list or by WhatsApp message. The investigator issued three reminders over a period of 3 months in case of non-response.

Analysis

The internal consistency of the statements of perception and attitude was assessed using Cronbach alpha. Overall scores of the two constructs were developed by averaging the items' scores after reverse coding negative attitude statements. Higher perception score thus indicated less (negative) perception so that dentists considered themselves not mandated to report and higher attitude score indicated more positive professional attitude. Separate logistic regression models were developed to assess the association between intention to report suspected violence (dichotomous outcome: yes vs no) and each of (1) perception of mandated reporting (norms) (measured on a scale from 1 to 10), (2) professional attitude towards reporting (measured on a scale from 1 to 10) and (3) perceived ability to identify victims of violence (control) (yes vs no) in addition to personal and professional factors (all were categorical variables except age). Countries were considered to have protective services for children or adults based on the WHO report whether these services were limited, partial or full.¹ All factors were included in a multivariable model where they were simultaneously adjusted after removing the factors whose estimates showed correlation. All models were adjusted for country of practice. ORs, 95% CI and p values were calculated for all models and so was the percentage of correctly classified cases for the model including all variables.

RESULTS

The overall response rate was 65.2% ranging from 51% in Palestine to 78% in Yemen (table 1). Some nationalities

Table 1 Response rate, presence of protective services and intention to report by country

Country	Response rate	Documented presence of protective services	Intention to report, n (%)
Algeria	110/175=62.9%	Yes	88 (80)
Egypt	826/1271=65%	Yes	505 (61.1)
Jordan	347/475=73.1%	Yes	271 (78.1)
Kuwait	449/632=71%	No	305 (67.9)
Libya	225/389=57.8%	No	159 (70.7)
Palestine	380/745=51%	No	326 (85.8)
Saudi Arabia	308/446=69.1%	Yes	190 (61.7)
Yemen	291/373=78%	Yes	175 (60.1)
Total	2936/4506=65.2%		2019 (68.8)

Table 2 Personal and professional background of participants

	n (%)
Age	
Mean (SD)	31.0 (9.2)
Gender	
Male	1268 (43.3)
Female	1659 (56.7)
Has no children	1571 (53.7)
Specialisation	
General practitioner	2047 (70.9)
Specialist/consultant	839 (29.1)
Type of practice	
Private sector	976 (34.2)
Public sector	1257 (43.9)
Academic sector	623 (21.9)
Received training	565 (19.3)
Perceived ability to identify victims of violence	1445 (52.2)
Presence of protective services for children or adults in country of practice	1882 (64.1)

practised in their own countries and in other countries included in the study (Egyptians 28.1% vs 29.9%, Jordanians 11.8% vs 12.6% and Yemenis 9.9% vs 10.4%). The majority of expats were from Asian (5.4%) or other Arab countries not included in the study (3.1%). Protective services for victims of violence were not documented in Kuwait, Libya and Palestine.

The mean (SD) age in years was 31.0 (9.2), 56.7% were women and 53.7% had no children (table 2). Most respondents were general practitioners (70.9%) working in the public (43.9%) or private sectors (34.2%). Only 19.3% reported receiving training to manage victims of violence and 52.2% claimed that they can identify them. Protective services for victims of violence were present in the countries of practice of 64.1% of the respondents.

The majority of respondents indicated their intention to report suspected violence (2019, 68.8%), mainly to the police (933, 31.8%) or social affairs agencies (842, 28.7%) followed by the Ministry of Health (303, 10.3%) and NGOs (132, 4.5%). There was a significant difference among countries in the percentage of dentists indicating intention to report ranging from 60.1% in Yemen to 85.8% in Palestine ($p<0.0001$, table 1).

Figure 1 shows that the highest mean negative perception item score was for perceiving that reporting was not enforced (6.5) followed by perceiving that there was no authority to report to (6.2). The internal consistency of perception statements was acceptable (Cronbach alpha=0.68, 95% CI 0.66 to 0.70, $p<0.0001$) and the mean (SD) equals 5.3 (2.1). The highest mean score for statements of attitude towards reporting (figure 2) was

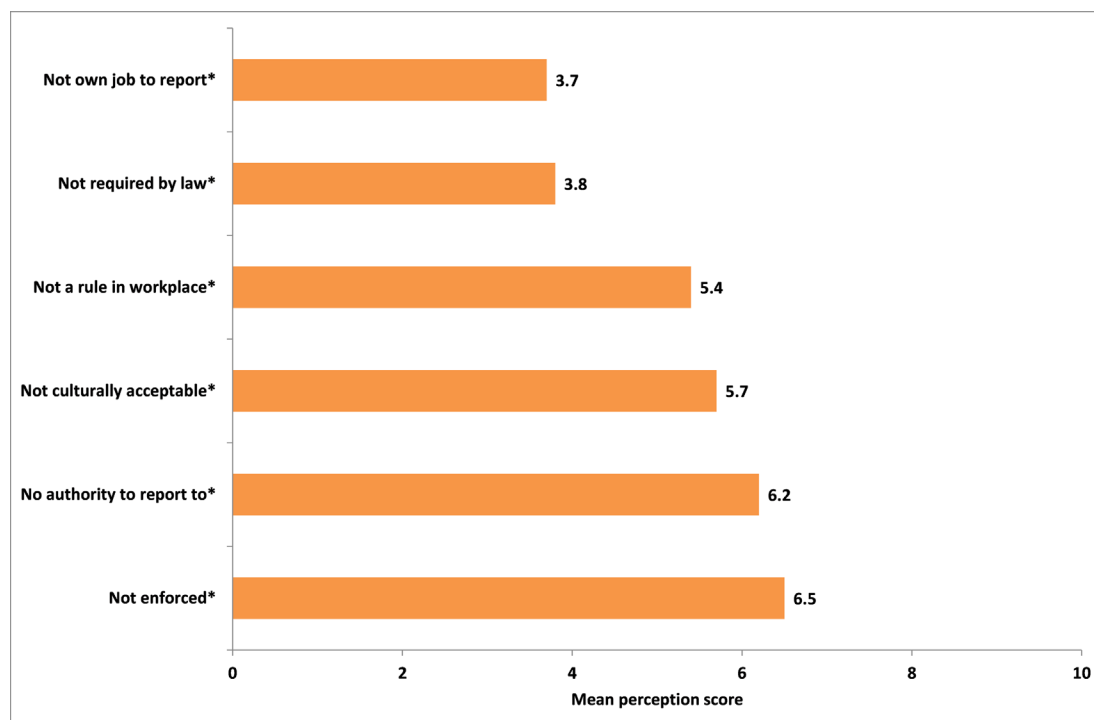


Figure 1 Negative perception of mandated reporting, mean (SD)=5.3 (2.1), range=1–10.

for indicating that it was the right thing to do (8.7) and the lowest was for the negative statement indicating that the respondent was too busy treating patients to report (mean=3.2). The internal consistency of the statements was good (Cronbach alpha=0.72, 95% CI 0.70 to 0.74, $p<0.0001$) and the mean (SD) equals 7.5 (1.9).

Dentists who practised in countries where there were protective services for violence victims had significantly

higher negative perception and lower attitude scores than those without such services ($p<0.0001$ and $p<0.02$). Dentists who reported being able to identify violence victims had significantly lower negative perception and higher attitude scores than those who did not ($p<0.0001$, table 3). There was a significant moderate negative correlation between perception and professional attitude (Pearson $r=-0.32$, $p<0.0001$).

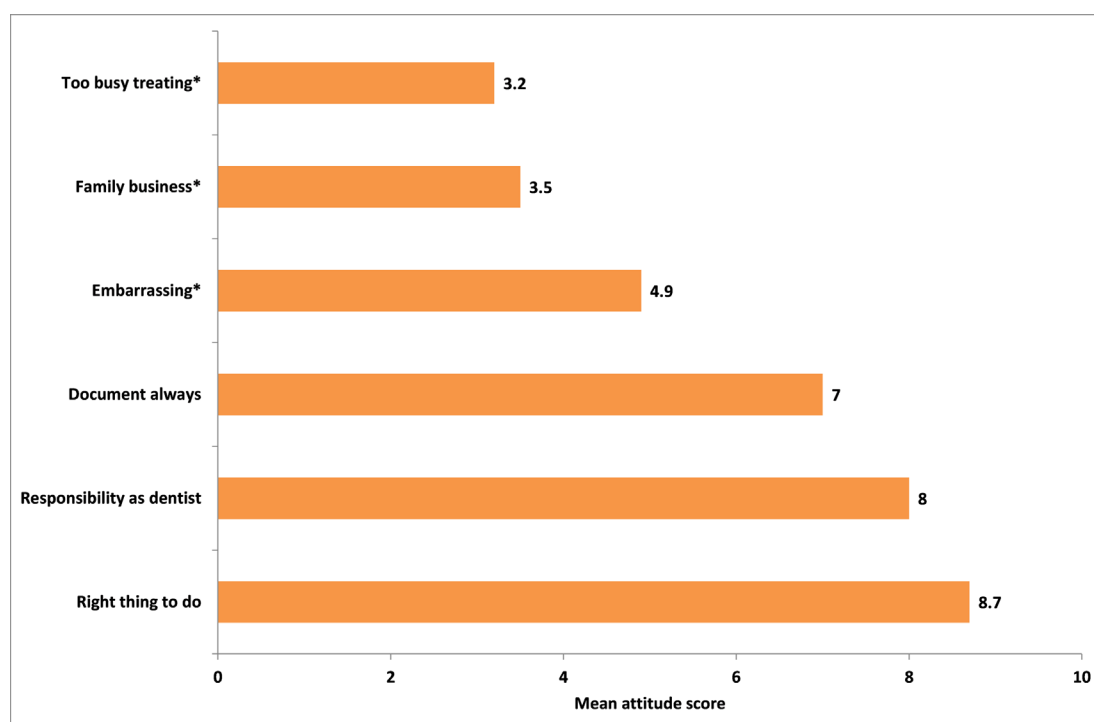


Figure 2 Professional attitude towards reporting, mean (SD)=7.5 (1.9), range=1–10. *Negatively phrased statement.

Table 3 Association of perception and attitude with presence of protective services and ability to identify victims of violence

	Score: mean (SD)		P value
	Protective services in country of practice	No protective services in country of practice	
Negative perception	5.50 (2.13)	4.87 (2.11)	<0.0001*
Positive professional attitude	7.41 (1.94)	7.59 (1.87)	0.02*
	Able to identify victims of violence	Not able to identify victims of violence	
Negative perception	4.98 (2.17)	5.56 (2.06)	<0.0001*
Positive professional attitude	7.72 (1.85)	7.25 (1.99)	<0.0001*

*Statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.

Table 4 shows that attitude, perception and reported ability to identify violence victims were significantly associated ($p < 0.0001$) with intention to report in the separate models (model 1) in addition to gender ($p < 0.0001$), age ($p = 0.004$) and presence of protective services ($p < 0.0001$). In the multivariable model 2, higher odds of intention to report were significantly associated with higher professional attitude score (OR 1.08, 95% CI 1.03 to 1.14) and reported ability to identify victims of violence (OR 1.76, 95% CI 1.45 to 2.12). Lower odds of intended reporting were significantly associated with higher score of negative perception (OR 0.89, 95% CI 0.85 to 0.94). In addition, the presence of protective services was associated with significantly lower odds of intention to report (OR 0.34, 95% CI 0.22 to 0.50). The multivariable model 2 correctly classified 71.6% of dentists based on intention to report suspected violence.

DISCUSSION

Our results indicated a moderate level of dentists' intention to report suspected violence with significant difference among the eight Arab countries. The findings

supported the hypothesis and showed that the theory of planned behaviour¹³ correctly classified most dentists regarding their intention to report suspected violence. A combination of dentist's professional attitude, perceived ability to identify victims of violence and perception of mandatory rules and regulation were associated with intention to report. The presence of protective services in the country of practice was associated with less intention to report.

Most dentists in the present study (68.8%) indicated they intended to report violence. This finding is similar to those of previous studies in Arab countries such as Jordan⁶ and Saudi Arabia^{8,9} and Western countries such as Scotland¹⁶ and Brazil.¹⁷ However, less intention to report was shown in some studies from Italy,¹⁸ Brazil¹⁹ and France.⁵

Even with the most favourable intentions, dentists will not report violence if they cannot identify its signs. In the present study, 52.2% of the respondents reported being able to identify victims of violence. Previous studies showed differences in dentists' perceived ability to identify victims of violence across countries^{5,6,8,18-20} which might be attributed to variations in training requirements and opportunities across countries.

Table 4 Factors associated with intention to report suspected violence

Factors	Model 1		Model 2	
	OR (95% CI)	P values	OR (95% CI)	P values
Higher attitude score by one point	1.10 (1.06 to 1.15)	<0.0001*	1.08 (1.03 to 1.14)	0.002*
Higher negative perception score by one point	0.88 (0.84 to 0.92)	<0.0001*	0.89 (0.85 to 0.94)	<0.0001*
Ability to identify victims of violence versus not	1.80 (1.52 to 2.14)	<0.0001*	1.76 (1.45 to 2.12)	<0.0001*
Male versus female	1.74 (1.47 to 2.06)*	<0.0001*	1.85 (1.52 to 2.25)	<0.0001*
Older dentist by 1 year	1.01 (1.004 to 1.02)	0.004*	1.01 (0.99 to 1.02)	0.36
Has children versus does not have children	1.14 (0.97 to 1.35)	0.12	–	–
General practitioner versus specialist/consultant	0.99 (0.83 to 1.19)	0.93	–	–
Working in public versus private sector	0.95 (0.77 to 1.18)	0.66	1.11 (0.87 to 1.42)	0.40
Working in academic versus private sector	0.83 (0.66 to 1.05)	0.11	0.88 (0.68 to 1.15)	0.37
Presence of protective services in country of practice versus not	0.25 (0.17 to 0.36)	<0.0001*	0.34 (0.22 to 0.50)	<0.0001*

Model 1: includes individual factors adjusted for country of practice.

Model 2: includes all factors adjusted for country of practice.

*Statistically significant at $p < 0.05$. Per cent correctly classified by multivariable model: 71.6%.

Our definition of subjective norms was based on dentists' perception of mandated reporting in the workplace. We used this definition instead of focusing on significant others since the mobility of dentists across countries meant that the values shared by these others may differ from those prevailing in country of practice. The approach we followed was similar to the definition of Ben Natan *et al*²¹ where they focused on those who educated nursing students. In the present study, the mean score of negative perception was 5.3/10 indicating that, on average, no clear message was received by dentists from their work place whether or not to report suspected violence. This was more because dentists felt the law was not enforced than their perception that reporting was not mandated (mean=6.5 and 3.8). This agrees with Adair *et al*²² who concluded that the likelihood of intending to report suspected violence was greater if dentists recognised that they were legally mandated to report. Our finding agrees with previous studies concluding that the presence of laws per se does not necessarily improve the awareness of mandated reporting. For example, Katner and Brown²³ reported that all 50 American states require dentists to report suspected violence among their patients. Nevertheless, surveys assessing US dentists' knowledge of mandated reporting showed that respondents were not aware of this legal obligation.²⁴ The same situation was also reported among Brazilian dentists.^{19 20} Negative perception in the current study was also related to perceiving that there was no authority to report to and the absence of clear rules. Similar perceptions were reported in previous studies addressing child abuse in Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia^{8 9} and in other countries including India,¹⁵ USA,²⁵ Brazil¹⁷ and Northern Ireland.²⁶ This inadequate knowledge of how or who to report to might be due to the presence of several potential recipients of violence reports¹⁰ or recent enactment of laws.⁹

In the present study, the presence of protective services was associated with lower odds of intention to report (OR=0.34), greater negative perception and less positive professional attitude. This might be attributed to dentists not perceiving these services as indicative of real change in social and cultural norms or healthcare system perspective regarding reporting. Alternatively, they might have considered that care of violence victims was shifted to these services so that they would be ethically justified not to report violence. However, studies using qualitative research techniques are needed for further investigation.

In our study, respondents had positive professional attitude towards reporting violence (mean=7.5/10) which agrees with previous studies from Saudi Arabia concerning reporting suspected child abuse⁹ and domestic violence.²⁷ It also agrees with the positive attitude expressed by dentists towards their role in managing child abuse in India,²⁸ Scotland,¹⁶ Jordan,⁶ Brazil²⁰ and Greece²⁹ as well as domestic violence reporting in Brazil,¹⁷ India³⁰ and France.⁵ Such positive professional attitude—similar to dentists' attitude in other countries—might differ from some negative attitudes and practices in Arab societies

that are seen in violence statistics.¹ The predominance of professional attitude over societal practices agrees with a study showing that cultural differences between Arab and Jewish nursing students in Israel did not affect the intention to screen for domestic violence due to the similarity of their education.²¹ It also agrees with a study from Taiwan, a country with Eastern cultural values, which showed that nurses did not accept the cultural belief that parents can physically discipline their children because these nurses were exposed to mixed cultural influences from the East and West.³¹ The young age of nurses in that study was similar to that of our participants and might explain the similarity between the two studies. However, the professional attitude in our study disagrees with Usta *et al*³² who reported that Lebanese physicians considered domestic violence a social problem not a medical one and were ready to intervene only when there was actual physical injury. The difference between that study and ours might be because most of the physicians were in private practice and more likely to be worried about the implications on practice income if their local community resented their intervention. Most of the participants in our study, on the other hand, were in the public or academic sectors. Some negative attitudes reported in our study—such as dentists' embarrassment to intervene or considering violence as a family matter—were also reported by 51% of American dentists in one study,³³ and cited by 75% of another group of American dentists as a barrier to reporting.³⁴ This shows the global prevalence of the problem that may transcend geographical barriers and cultural backgrounds.

Female dentists in our study were less likely to intend reporting suspected violence. The impact of dentist gender in the issue of suspected violence varied among studies. At the level of knowledge of rules and regulation, female dentists in Saudi Arabia were better than males.⁹ However, actual reporting of suspected violence was more likely among male dentists in Jordan.⁷ Similarly, among Brazilian nurses, of whom 86% were female, under-reporting of violence was noticed and was attributed to conforming to cultural norms.³⁵ Future studies using qualitative research techniques may help elucidate this gender difference and whether it is due to cultural expectations of how females—including dentists—should act or because they are less involved with victims of violence.

In our study, the theory of planned behaviour correctly classified most dentists based on intention to report violence. Previously, the theory predicted the intention of 28% of Israeli nurses to report child abuse^{36 37} and 32% of their intention to screen for domestic violence where attitudes and subjective norms were significant predictors (regression coefficients=0.15 and 0.05).²¹ Similarly, Feng and Wu³⁸ explained Taiwanese nurses' intention to report child abuse using the same theory. Greater association with the outcome was attributed to professional attitude than subjective norms. The least impact was for perceived control which was attributed to the inadequate instructions of how to report.

There are some limitations to this study that should be considered. We assessed the intention to report which might differ from actual reporting⁵ and future studies are needed to assess these differences. Self-reporting and social desirability could have affected our estimates of intention to report. We also assessed the intention to report regardless of the type of violence (physical, verbal or otherwise) or victim background (age or gender) and there is a need to investigate how these factors might affect the intention to report. In addition, our estimate of intention to report might have been affected by the under-representation of dentists in private practice compared with those in the public and academic sectors. Our results need to be interpreted with caution due to the convenience sample we used. One of the strengths of our study is the large sample size of 3000 dentists which helps in extrapolating the findings to 59.5 thousand dentists¹⁴ caring for 213million individuals in eight Arab countries.³⁹ Additionally, the diversity of nationalities and locations helps in reporting on a group of professionals with shared background and allows for wider generalisability.

CONCLUSIONS

In the present study, dentists' intention to report violence was associated with professional attitudes, perceptions and perceived abilities which were similar to those of dentists in other countries but showed differences by country of practice. Our findings have implications for training to improve the reporting of suspected violence by developing dentists' abilities to identify diagnostic signs, fostering favourable attitude and increasing awareness of already existing rules and regulations. There is a need to develop shared training resources, policies and clear guidelines that allow consistent professional practices and at the same time acknowledge cultural diversity across countries.

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Contributors MET, MFA and BG developed the study idea and questionnaire. MET developed the study methods. AA, WA, OBA-B, MFA, SA-M, MAD, MZ, KSH, MA-S, FA, TAA, OAESEM, JA and FA-H collected data. MET, AA and WS analysed and interpreted the results. MET, AA, WS, AIO, OAESEM, SA-M and WA drafted the manuscripts. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial or not-for-profit sectors.

Competing interests None declared.

Patient consent Not required.

Ethics approval Research Unit, College of Dentistry, University of Dammam (EA216008).

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement The dataset will be made available from the corresponding author.

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